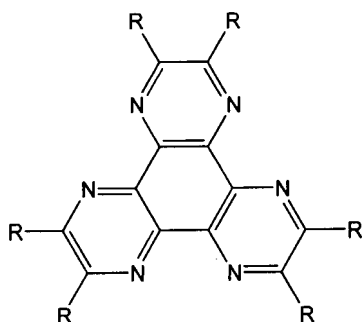


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the above-identified U.S. patent.

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (previously presented) An organic light-emitting device comprising one or more layers interposed between an anode and a cathode, wherein the one or more layers comprise an organic compound represented by Chemical Formula 1:



(Chemical Formula 1)

wherein, each R is independently or simultaneously selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, aromatic hydrocarbon, C₁-C₁₂hydrocarbon, halogen, alkoxy, arylamine, ester, amide, heterocyclic compound, nitro, and nitrile (-CN) group.

2. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the layer comprising the organic compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1 is a hole-injecting layer, a hole-transporting layer, or a hole-injecting-and-transporting layer.

3. (original) The organic light-emitting device as defined in claim 1, wherein the device comprises in order:

- a) a transparent substrate;
- b) an anode;
- c) a hole-injecting layer;
- d) a hole-transporting layer;

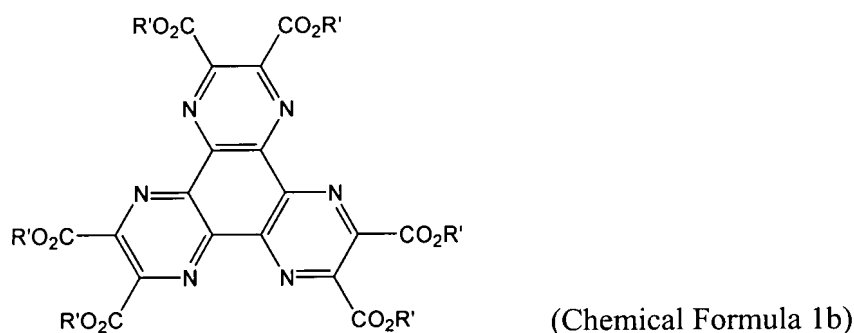
- e) a light-emitting layer;
- f) an electron-transporting layer; and
- g) a cathode.

4. (original) The organic light-emitting device as defined in claim 1, wherein the device comprises in order:

- a) a transparent substrate;
- b) an anode;
- c) a hole-injecting-and-transporting layer;
- d) a light-emitting layer;
- e) an electron-transporting layer; and
- f) a cathode.

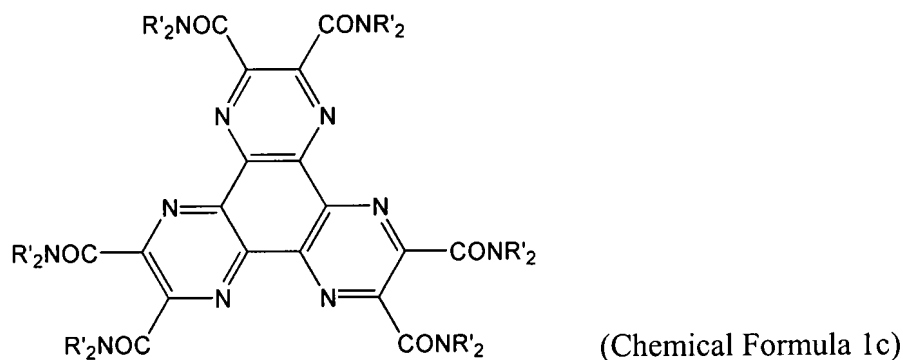
5. (cancelled)

6. (original) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the compound of the Chemical Formula 1 is represented by Chemical Formula 1b:



wherein each R' is independently or simultaneously, aromatic group, or hydrocarbon having 1~15 carbon atoms.

7. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the compound of the Chemical Formula 1 is represented by Chemical Formula 1c:



wherein each R' is independently or simultaneously, aromatic group, or hydrocarbon having 1~15 carbon atoms.

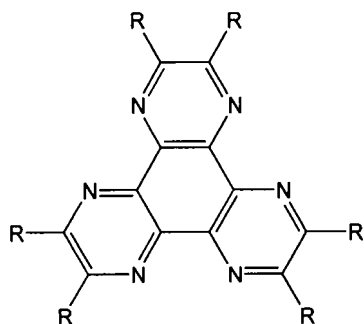
8. (cancelled)

9. (original) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the thickness of the layer comprising the organic compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1 is 10~10,000 nm.

10. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the layer comprising the organic compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1 further comprises a hole-injecting material selected from the group consisting of copper phthalocyanine complex, arylamine based compound, and polycyclic aromatic compound.

11. (original) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the anode comprises a conducting polymer, or a conducting metal oxide.

12. (previously presented) An electronic device comprising one or more layers selected from the group consisting of a hole-injecting layer, a hole-transporting layer, and a hole-injecting-and-transporting layer, wherein the one or more layers comprise an organic compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1:



(Chemical Formula 1)

wherein, each R is independently or simultaneously selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, aromatic hydrocarbon, C₁-C₁₂hydrocarbon, halogen, alkoxy, arylamine, ester, amide, heterocyclic compound, nitro, and nitrile (-CN) group.

13. (previously presented) The electronic device as defined in Claim 12, wherein the device is an organic thin film based transistor, a photo voltaic cell, or an organic photo conductor based drum.

14. (currently amended) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1 has the ~~capable~~ capability of forming a stable interface with metal oxides.

15. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the device is a light-emitting diode.

16. (currently amended) The organic light-emitting device according to Claim 15, comprising multi-layers, in which an indium tin oxide thin film is coated on a transparent substrate to form a transparent anode, on which a hole-injecting layer, a hole-transporting layer, a light-emitting layer, an electron-transporting layer and a cathode layer are sequentially laminated.

17. (cancelled)

18. (previously presented) A process for preparing the organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, comprising sequentially forming on a transparent substrate an anode, on the anode a hole-injection layer comprising a compound represented by the Chemical Formula 1, on the

hole-injection layer a light-emitting layer, on the light-emitting layer an electron-transporting layer, and on the electron-transporting layer a cathode.

19. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 1, wherein the device consists essentially of:

- a) a transparent substrate;
- b) an anode on the transparent substrate;
- c) a hole-injecting layer on the anode, wherein the hole-injecting layer consists essentially of one or more of the organic compounds represented by the Chemical Formula 1 and optionally one or more of the compounds selected from the group consisting of: arylamine compounds, 4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl-amino]biphenyl, copper phthalocyanine complexes, and polycyclic aromatic compounds;
- d) a hole-transporting layer on the hole-injecting layer, wherein the hole-transporting layer consists essentially of one or more of the compounds selected from the group consisting of: the organic compounds represented by the Chemical Formula 1, arylamine compounds, 4,4'-bis[N-(1-naphthyl)-N-phenyl-amino]biphenyl, and polycyclic aromatic compounds;
- e) a light-emitting layer on the hole-transporting layer, wherein the light-emitting layer consists essentially of one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of: 8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum salt, dimerized styryl compounds, benzoxazole derivatives and metal complexes thereof, benzimidazole derivatives and metal complexes thereof, poly(p-phenylene vinylene) and derivatives thereof, copolymer derivatives of poly(p-phenylene vinylene), and polyfluorene and derivatives thereof;
- f) an electron-transporting layer on the light-emitting layer; and
- g) a cathode on the electron-transporting layer.

20. (previously presented) The organic light-emitting device as defined in Claim 19, wherein the electron-transporting layer consists essentially of one or more of the compounds selected from the group consisting of: 8-hydroxyquinoline aluminum salt and copper phthalocyanine.